



भारत सरकार
Government of India

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन पत्रिका
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS JOURNAL



बौद्धिक सम्पदा
भारत
Intellectual Property
India



भौगोलिक उपदर्शन पंजीयक,
गुणा कॉम्प्लेक्स, उपभवन I, फर्स्ट फ्लोर,
443, अण्णा सालय, तेयनामपेट,
चेन्ने - 600 018.

Geographical Indications Registry,
Guna Complex, Annex I, First Floor,
443, Anna Salai, Teynampet,
CHENNAI - 600 018.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

1 Sub: Notice is given under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules 2002.

1. As per the requirement of rule 41(1), it is informed that the Issue No.1 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 1st July, 2004/Ashad 10, Saka 1926 has been made available to the public from 12th July, 2004 which date is hereby certified by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

2. As per the requirement of rule 41(1), it is informed that the Issue No.2 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 1st September, 2004/Bhadra 10, Saka 1926 has been made available to the public from 3rd September, 2004 which date is hereby certified by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

3. As per the requirement of rule 41(1), it is informed that the Issue No.3 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 1st November, 2004/Kartika 10, Saka 1926 has been made available to the public from 22nd November, 2004 which date is hereby certified by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

"The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 [Act No. 48 of 1999] published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-1, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, New Delhi, 30th December, 1999/Pausa 9, 1921 (Saka).

Enforcement of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (48 of 1999) (w.e.f. 15-9-2003).

Notification S.O. 1051(E) dated 15-9-2003—In exercise of the Powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (48 of 1999), the Central Government hereby appoints 15th day of September, 2003 as the date on which all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force. [Issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion F.No. 9/2/2003—IRS]".

All applications, notices, statements or other documents or any fees required by the Act or the Rules will be received only at the office of Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai.

FEES:

Fees may be paid in cash or sent by money order addressed to the Registrar of Geographical Indications, Bank Drafts or Cheque, made payable to Registrar and shall be drawn on a Scheduled Bank at Chennai.

REQUEST FOR SEARCH:

An application for search shall be made on the Form GI-5(F) under Rule 22(1) on payment of Rs.500/- to ascertain whether any geographical indication is on record which resembles a trade mark or geographical indication of which two representations shall accompany the form. The Registrar shall cause a search to be made and inform the applicant of the result of such search.

OPPOSITION:

Notice is hereby given that any person who has ground of opposition to the registration of any of the geographical indication advertised herein within three months from the date of the Journal being made available to the public (which date shall be certified by the Registrar), may lodge a Notice of Opposition on Form GI-2(A) in the office of the Geographical Indications Registry accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 1000/-.

The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be extended for a period not exceeding one month in the aggregate from the date when such Journal was made available to the public, by way of application on GI-2(C) accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs.300/-.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is brought to the notice of all concerned that a priced publication of Geographical Indications Journal is available. It would be a bi-monthly publication. The cost of each Journal is Rs. 150/- (Rupees One hundred and fifty only). The cost of the Annual Subscription is Rs. 900/- (Rupees Nine hundred only). There will be six issues annually. Interested parties who are desirous of subscribing the annual subscription for the above journal may forward a Demand Draft which should be drawn in favour of "Registrar of Geographical Indications" Payable at Chennai.

The public can also remit cash at the counter of:— Geographical Indications Registry, 443, Guna Complex, Annex: I, 1st Floor, Anna Salai, Teynampet, Chennai— 600 018 on all working days.

For any further information in this regard please contact :-

The Assistant Registrar of Geographical Indications,

Geographical Indications Registry,

443, Guna Complex,

Annexe I, 1st Floor,

Anna Salai,

Teynampet,

Chennai – 600 018.

Tel. : 24314293, 24314295

Fax : 24314297

E-mail : girindia@vni.net.

(Sd.)

(S.CHANDRASEKARAN)

Registrar of Geographical Indications

G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER - 3

Application is made by PARTHASARATHY HANDICRAFT CENTER, for the registration in Part A of the register of Aranmula Kannadi (Aranmula Metal Mirror) under Application No.3 in respect of Kannadi (Mirror) falling in Class 20 is hereby advertised as accepted under sub-section (1) of section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Name of the Applicant : Parthasarathy HandiCraft Center

Address : Parthasarathy HandiCraft Center,
Ikkara Jn.,
Aranmula (P.O.),
Kerala,
India.

Geographical Indication : ARANMULA KANNADI
(ARANMULA METAL MIRROR)

Class : 20

Goods : Kannadi (Mirror)

- I. (a) Name of the applicant : Parthasarathy Handicraft Center
- (b) Address : Parthasarathy Handicraft Center,
Ikkara Jn., Aranmula (P.O.), Kerala.
- (c) List of association of persons/
Producers/organization/authority : To be provided on request.
- (d) Type of goods : Bronze Metal Mirror falling in Class 20
- (e) Specification : Metal Mirror, similar to silicon synthetic glass Mirror Image without any distortion Clarity is similar as usual mirror Telescopic effect (distant object seen near by)

(f) Name of the geographical indication (and particulars)

ARANMULA KANNADI (ARANMULA METAL MIRROR)

Aranmula Kannadi (Aranmula Metal Mirror) is produced/Manufactured in the Aranmula Grama Panchayath and Mallappuzhasseri Grama Panchayath in the District of Pathanamthitta in Kerala. It is situated about 92 miles to the North of Trivandrum on the left bank of the river Pamba. The Viswa Brahmuna Aranmula Kannadi Nirman Society, the society of the craftsmen which is responsible for the production and marketing of Aranmula Kannadi (Aranmula Metal Mirror).

(g) Description of the goods

Aranmula Kannadi (Aranmula Metal Mirror) is a unique metal mirror of reflecting a rich culture as well as mythological heritage in the history of Kannadi. This wonderful creation of human skill is made of metal alloys. The image of this Mirror is similar to silicon synthetic glass mirror image without any distortion. As traditional as the mirror making technology is the artisans' belief that the metallurgical composition of the mirror is divine and that some undisclosed metals alloyed with the copper and tin are responsible for the distortion-free images. This highly brittle high-tin-bronze also known as Speculum Metal yields a highly polished surface and a clear reflection image and are very popular for clarity. This Mirror also has got telescopic effect on its image (i.e.) distant objects can be seen near by.

(h) Geographical area of production and Map as shown in the Page No. 5 & 6.

(i) Proof of origin (Historical records)

This peculiar mirror is made out of copper and tin in a precise ratio of casting. As it is produced only in Aranmula, it is known as ARANMULA KANNADI (THE METAL MIRROR OF ARANMULA). This mirror is a phenomenon of extraordinary skill. This mirror is being exhibited at the various museums of the world as a rare and unique handicraft. This traditional craft of making mirror technique is known only to the traditional and skilled master craftsmen of a few families.

There is a legend regarding the origin of this mirror. About four hundred years ago, it is said, the chief priest of the Aranmula temple, himself a patron of art and craft, brought in a few families of Kannans or professional bronze casters from Sankaran Koil, a small temple town located in Tirunelveli in the South end of Tamil Nadu and settled them in his territory. In return, they were to make bell metal vessels for the temple and they were able to make an alloy resembling silver in colour which, when polished, shone and reflected like a true mirror with divine help, it was believed and the wondrous alloy offered to deity which is even now referred to as Kannadi Bimbam (idol of mirror).

Impressed by the special quality of the alloy, the Kannans continued to cast it and to make mirrors out of it was included among the *ashtamangalyam*, the eight auspicious articles used in religious ceremonies, thus creating a demand for these mirrors in that area.

The technique of casting them however remained a closely guarded secret, known only to the Kannans and handed down by them through the years, father to son. Only a few families survive now and the technique is known to just a few male members among them. Because of the circumstances surrounding its origin, the casting of the *Aranmula Kannadi* is invested with religious significance and every step in the process is accompanied by precise rituals.

The highly reflective surface of the mirror is, according to the local belief, due to the addition to the molten metal of powdered herbal leaves whose identity is known only to the Kannans.

(j) Method of Production

Production is made in lost wax process, but it is entirely different to the usual casting of other areas. Preparation of moulding and casting are top secrets which are not accessible to others but the artisans. The clay available in *Aranmula Grama Panchayat* area is peculiar and of better quality than the clay available anywhere else, playing a key lead role in moulding and casting.

First the alloy is prepared consisting of 10 parts of copper to 5¼ parts of tin the proportion of tin being at least 1¼ times more than the highest proportion of tin used in the casting of domestic utensils. This alloy is extremely brittle, perhaps even more fragile than glass and when polished, offers a mirror bright size.

Now two plates of extremely fine *Aranmula* special clay taken from farm by digging to a few depth are made in the shape of the mirror to be cast. The preparation of these plates calls for great care and patience. Their surface should be smooth and the clay should be free from grit to ensure that the surface of the metal will be free from any imperfection.

One plate is placed over the other with an oval ring of prepared wax between them along the edge. The thickness of the wax ring should be a little more than that of the mirror to be cast thereby creating a cavity between the two plates of clay.

The cavity is provided with an opening in the form of a jet (pouring channel or runner). The wax is prepared by melting together bees-wax, an aromatic resin, castor oil and coconut oil in the ratio of 16 oz : 32 oz : 4 oz : 4 oz respectively. The mould is then strengthened by adding several layers of clay until the smith is satisfied that it will stand the high pressure and heat to which it will be subjected.

The mould is then heated and the wax inside is drained out completely. The smith then places at the open end of the jet, a crucible with an opening at the bottom which serves as both crucible and funnel.

The copper and tin of the required proportion are melted together in a separate crucible and then slowly poured into a bamboo or wooden cylinder filled with rice bran. The hot liquid chars the bran as it passes through and solidifies into a rod. The impurities in the alloy disappear during this carbonization process. The rod is again melted and the process of purification is repeated several times, until the rod looks as bright as glass.

The purified alloy is then broken up into bits and put into the crucible attached to the mould, which is then sealed with clay and the mould is heated over a fire fuelled by coconut shell and paddy husk. In about 8 hours of continuous heating the alloy melts completely and the smith who knows by his experience the time when the fire should be put out, throws earth over the oven to extinguish the fire, leaving the mould undisturbed for 2-3 days to allow it to cool. It is then taken out and the layers of burnt clay removed from the new metal mirror plate.

The plate is then polished using a paste made of rice bran and the oil extracted from the laurel seed (marotti). The polishing requires great skill and should be done only in one direction. To achieve a highly reflected surface it can be given from 1 to 2 days.

Composition of Aranmula Metal Mirror :

Element	Weight Percentage
Cu	70.4
Sn	29.4
Pb	—
Zn	0.06
P	0.02
Fe	0.034
Si	—
Al	—
Ni	0.052
Bi	—
Sb	—

The polished mirror is finally set into a decorative brass frame with a mixture of lac and wax.

(k) Uniqueness

Aranmula Kannadi is the most unique of the generic Metal Mirror as no other similar Mirror is available anywhere in the world. This is the rarest Handicraft of its kind. One piece of Mirror will take almost 6 months for the completion and each and every stage of the process of its production is being done manually without any help of the Machine. The highly reflected surface of the Mirror is according to the local belief due to the addition of some Herbal Powders to the Molten Metal whose identification is known to few members of the artisans. The mysterious component of the local mud (clay) used for moulding purpose to the alloy also to contribute to the uniqueness of this Mirror. Apart from aesthetical beauty the Mirror is unique for its famous clearest and distortion free image. The mirror image has also got telescopic effect. The world's renowned metallurgists and scientists have tried to produce similar Mirror with the same composition of metals but failed in their attempts.

(l) Inspection Body

The applicant has informed that Inspection Body shall be formed in consultation with the following :

The State Govt. of Kerala.

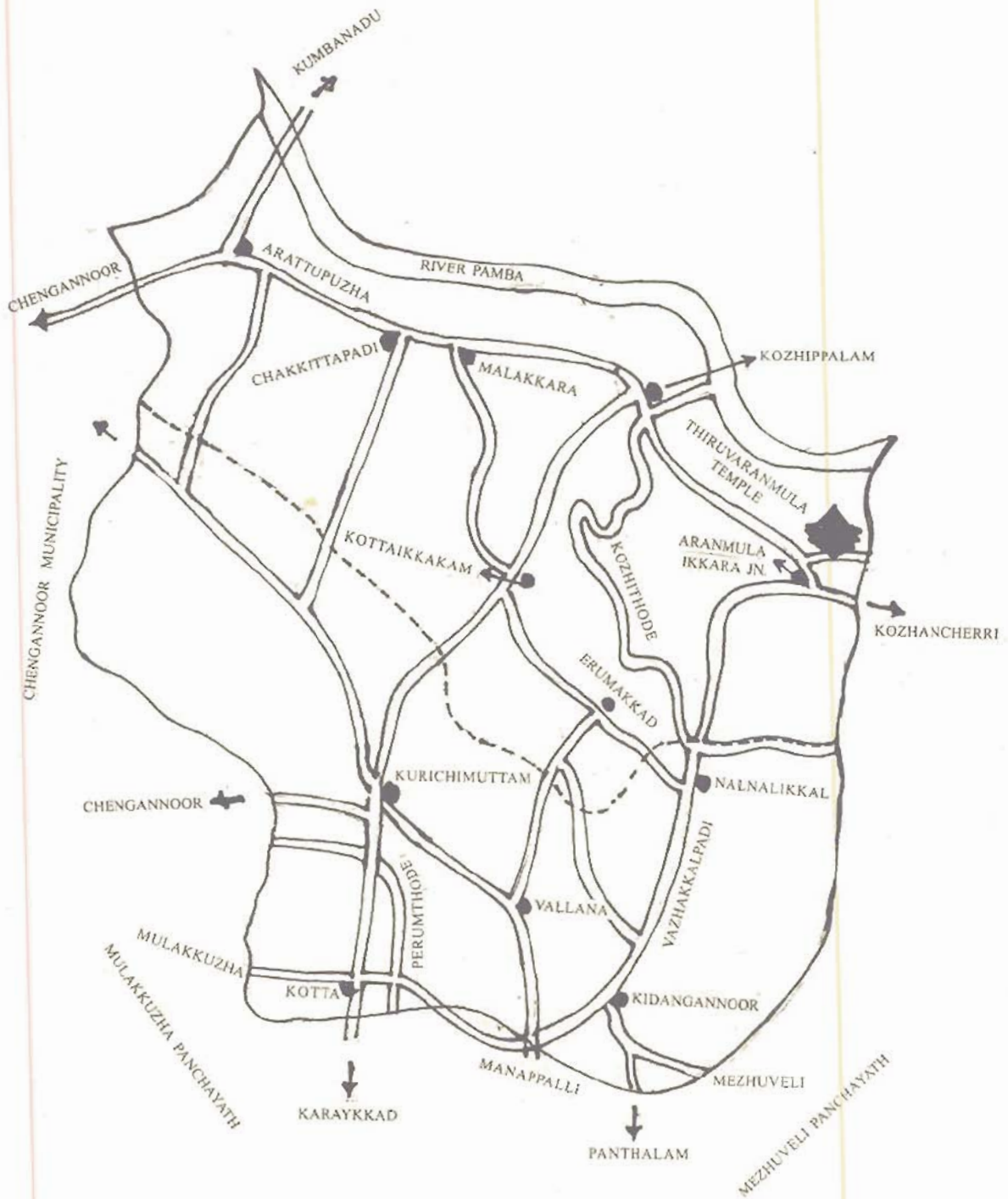
(m) Other

(i) This Mirror has gathered around it a tradition and sanctity and has been hailed as the finest and rarest example of Bell Metal Casting is considered to be one of the most treasured curios of the world.

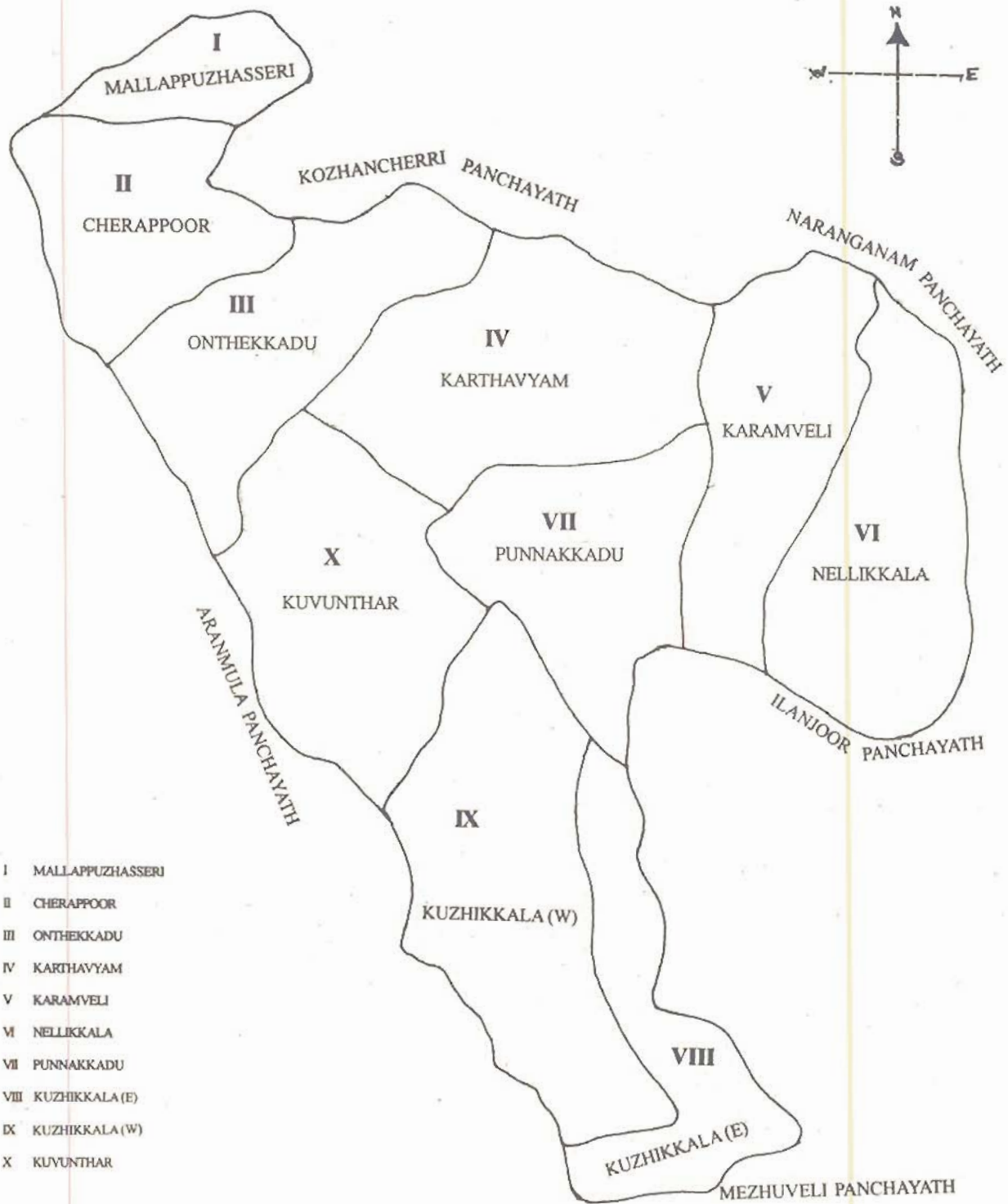
(ii) Inspired art of impeccable craftsmanship combine to render the manufacture of Mirror one of the most wonderful achievements of indigenous art-crafts.

(iii) Various research work has been carried out by different agencies of repute and articles published.

MAP OF ARANMULA GRAMA PANCHAYATH



MAP OF MALLAPPUZHASSERI GRAMA PANCHAYATH



- I MALLAPPUZHASSERI
- II CHERAPPOOR
- III ONTHEKKADU
- IV KARTHAVYAM
- V KARAMVELI
- VI NELLIKKALA
- VII PUNNAKKADU
- VIII KUZHIKKALA (E)
- IX KUZHIKKALA (W)
- X KUVUNTHAR

जी.आई.-प्रार्थनापत्र नं. - 11
G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER - 11

G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER - 11

Application is made by **Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited**, for the registration in Part-A of the register of Mysore Silk under Application No. 11 in respect of Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class 23, 24 & 25 is hereby advertised as accepted under sub-section (1) of section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Name of the Applicant : Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited

Address : Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited,
(A Government of Karnataka Enterprise),
III & IV Floor, Public Utility Building,
M.G. Road, Bangalore - 560 001,
Karnataka State

Geographical Indication : **MYSORE SILK**

Class : 23, 24 & 25

Goods : Class 23 — Raw Silk Yarn
Class 24 — Textile and Textile Goods including Sarees
Class 25 — Readymade garments, made ups, ties

- I. (a) Name of the Applicant : Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited
- (b) Address : Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited,
(A Government of Karnataka Enterprise),
III & IV Floor, Public Utility Building,
M.G. Road, Bangalore - 560 001,
Karnataka State.
- (c) List of association of persons/
producers/organization/authority : To be provided on request
- (d) Type of goods : Class 23 — Raw Silk Yarn
Class 24 — Textile and Textile Goods including Sarees
Class 25 — Readymade garments, made ups, ties
- (e) Specification : 100% pure silk sarees in Crepe-de-Chine, Georgette with or without
Gold Lace in Borders, Body, Pallu (Cross Border), with or without prints,
and plain & printed dress materials.

Crepe-de-Chine

26/28 Denier untwisted Raw Silk yarn in warp, 26/28 Denier 2 ply twisted yarn in weft, with or without gold lace in borders, body, pallu (cross borders)

Georgette

26/28 Denier 2 ply twisted yarn both in warp and weft, with or without lace in borders, body, cross borders and the continuation thereof.

- (f) Name of the geographical indication (and particulars)

"MYSORE SILK". The manufacturing Unit is situated in the Mysore City Corporation Limits. Mysore is a district of the state of Karnataka.

- (g) Description of the goods

Pure Silk Sarees of 5.50 Mtrs. to 8.25 Mtrs. with or without Gold lace in the Borders, Body, Pallu with base fabric of Crepe-de-Chine, with or without print.

Georgettes, Pure Silk Vallies and Dhothies with Gold Lace Borders and Pallus on both sides with base fabrics of Crepe-de-Chine fabrics varying from 2.25 Mtrs. to 4.25 Mtrs. with or without print.

(b) Geographical area of production and Map as shown in the page No. 6.

(i) Proof of origin (Historical records)

The Mysore Silk Weaving Factory one of the oldest and historical Silk manufacturing units in the country was started in the year 1912 by the Maharaja of Mysore— Proceedings of the Govt. of His Highness, The Maharaja of Mysore—July 1918.

The proceedings of the Govt. of His Highness, the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue department No. 7000/63/1 & C 168-1919-4 dated 29-1-1920, page 4, para (c), wherein it is mentioned that there was a proposal by the Director for I & C, Mysore for the re-organization of the factory. Further it is also mentioned in the paras that the factory's goods consisted of "Coating" Silks, mixed cotton and Silk sarees, Lace bordered sarees and dhotis, thereby establishing the history of silk sarees manufacturing in the unit.

By the records it can be seen that the location of the Weaving Factory, which was an annexe of the Silk Filature is clearly mentioned as on "Manandavadi Road, Opposite to church" vide Govt. of His Highness, the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue department matter of routine for 4th week of March 1930, page 51, para 643.

In the year Jan. 1931 Govt. of His Highness, Maharaja of Mysore, "General and Revenue Department" Order No. D7344-403-Seri-62-30-3, dated 16-01-1931, page 2, para "Filature and Reeling" wherein it is mentioned that some quantity of "Mysore Silk" was sent to Switzerland to check the suitability to produce high-grade silk fabrics and as a result of experiments, arrangements have been made to instal 10 powerlooms in Mysore as an adjunct to the Silk Filature for producing high-grade silk fabrics.

During the month of Nov. 1931 vide Govt. of His Highness, Maharaja of Mysore, "General and Revenue Department" GO No. D2335-44-SERI-19-31-3, dated 16-11-1931, under heading Revenues of the Sericulture Department for the year 1930-31 subsequent paras "Govt. Sanctioned the installation", as an adjunct to the Silk filature, of a demonstration plant for weaving high-grade silk fabrics for Mysore Silk. The machineries were installed thereafter.

The Machineries Report on Administration of Mysore for the year 1931-32, para 18, it is clearly established that the weaving machinery which arrived in Aug. 1931 was installed in Dec. 1931 in the Weaving Factory at Mysore and the production of silk fabrics was commenced. It is also clearly mentioned in the above said Mysore administration report that the Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore was manufacturing Crepe-De-Chine, Georgette fabrics.

Vide, Govt. of His Highness, The Maharaja of Mysore, General & Revenue Department, GO No. D2336-45-SERI-23-32-3, dated 28-11-1932, the Government has noted "with satisfaction that the products of the new Silk Factory at Mysore have proved popular and that forward orders for them are being registered".

Vide Report on the Administration of Mysore for the Year 1932-33, page 62-63, para 23, there is a mention of the expansion of the Factory in both weaving, preparatory as well as dyeing Department.

By the above historical and authentic records it is clearly established that the unit was in existence in the year 1912, the import of machineries filature at Mysore, Weaving "Powerlooms" were installed at Mysore in the year 1931 and production was started from the year 1932 onwards.

From the above records the Mysore Silk is synonymous with the silk produced in the geographical area of Mysore Dist., later on the fabrics made out of these silk were called as "Mysore Silk". The production of these fabrics has originated and confined to the geographical area of Mysore.

After the Indian Independence and abolition of princely States, the Management of the Silk Weaving factory was under the Director of Sericulture.

During the Year 1980-81, Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation was established and the Management of Silk Weaving Factory was handed over to KSIC Ltd. Till date KSIC, a wholly owned undertaking of the Govt. of Karnataka is managing the activities of the Silk Factory and is the rightful and only manufacturer of "Mysore Silk" fabrics, within the geographical area of Mysore.

(j) Method of Production

Soaking—This is the process where, the outer sericin is made soft, thereby making the silk yarn supple. Softening (Supple) of the Raw Silk is necessary, so that the silk which is brittle to feel in grey form withstands the further process like Winding, Doubling, Twisting etc.

Winding—This is the process where, the soaked hanks of silk are transferred on to the bobbins to facilitate further processes like doubling etc.

Doubling—Doubling or Folding is the process where two or more number of silk threads are taken together and wound parallelly. The number of threads so wound depends upon the finished weight of the fabric, structure of the fabric etc. This is a preliminary process to twisting.

Twisting—Twisting is the process where, the yarn from doubling is twisted together to make the yarn stronger and to alter the structure of the fabric as per requirement. The twist per inch varies from 400 TPM to 3000 TPM, depending on the intended use of the yarn. Twist is inserted in different stages and directions of S and Z.

Vacuum Heat Setting—The twist inserted into the yarn has to be made permanent (Set), so that the yarn upon unwinding would not snarl rendering the yarn unsuitable for use.

The twist setting is done by keeping the twisted yarn in a vacuum chamber and then letting the steam for 15-45 minutes depending upon the twist inserted.

Rewinding—The twist set silk yarn on the barrels are wound on to the bobbins at the stage. After rewinding, the yarn is sent for weaving.

Cone Winding—The yarn from winding is taken and again rewound on to the cones, so as to increase the length of the individual yarn and also to remove weak points in the raw silk, if any.

Warping—A fabric consists of two sets of yarn known as Warp which runs along the length of the fabric.

Warping is the process where the warp ends are wound on to the weaving beam so as to facilitate the weaving process.

The yarn from the cones are taken in sections and wound on to the warping beam and when the required number of threads numbering from 5000 to 15000 ends are wound, the entire warp sheet is transferred to weaving beams.

Weaving—At weaving, both warp & weft interlacement takes place. The yarn from the warp is drawn through the healds and reeds in two sheets and between the two sheets weft yarn is introduced.

At the weaving stage, gold lace in border, body and at pallu is introduced depending upon the pattern and the requirement of the designs.

Degumming—This is the process where the sericin in the raw silk is removed and the fabric is made soft. This is carried out in a stainless steel tub containing solution of chemicals like soap, hydros etc. The degumming has to be made for the period varying from 4-6 hours at boiling temperature.

Dyeing—Dyeing is the process where colouring is introduced to the degummed fabrics. Normally, dyeing operation is carried out on winches, where the fabrics in rope form is rotated in a solution of dye stuff and other chemicals at high temperatures for about 1½ to 2 hours.

Stentering—This is the process where the dyed fabric is ironed out and the width of the fabric is set. Normally, the width would be around 45" for the sarees. The dyed fabric is fed to the stentering machine through clips and the fabric is finished on the Calendering Cylinders at the end of the stentering machines.

Finishing—The stentered fabric is cut-out into saree lengths and are individually inspected, labelled, folded and sent to the retail outlets.

(k) **Uniqueness**

KSIC produces 100% Crepe-de-Chine fabrics using best quality yarn and using 65% Silver and 0.65% Gold Lace Zari tested at National Test House, Chennai which is under the control of Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

KSIC is the only company which manufactures silk fabrics with different product range from cocoon to fabric.

The distinctive, exclusive characteristics of Mysore Silk Fabrics are the result of different factors. Mysore Silk Fabrics are mainly grey woven and then piece dyed, with unique twist patterns in the weft preparation resulting in grainy effect and drape. The Mysore Silk Fabrics have a very high weight per linear metre of the finished fabrics.

The designs are mainly embossing type unlike flat type in many other silk fabrics. These fabrics are washable any number of times due to the unique structure and processes of these fabrics.

(l) **Inspection Body**

Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles.

(m) **Other**

KSIC is the only Company which produces 100% Crepe-de-Chine fabrics using best quality yarn and using 65% Silver and 0.65% Gold Lace Zari tested at National Test House, Chennai, which is under the control of Ministry of Defence, Government of India. KSIC is the only Company which manufactures silk fabrics with different product range from cocoon to fabric.

साधारण सूचना
GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

What is a Geographical Indication?

- It is an indication or appellation of origin.
- It is used to identify agricultural, natural or manufactured goods originating in the said area.
- It originates from a definite territory in India.
- It should have a special quality or characteristics or reputation based upon the climatic or production characteristics unique to the geographical location.

Examples of possible Geographical Indications in India :

Some of the examples of possible Geographical Indications in India include Basmati Rice, Darjeeling Tea, Kanchipuram Silk Saree, Alphonso Mango, Nagpur Orange, Kolhapuri Chappal, Bikaneri Bhujia, etc.

What are the benefits of registration of Geographical Indications?

- It confers legal protection to geographical indications in India.
- It prevents unauthorised use of a registered geographical indication by others.
- It boosts exports of Indian geographical indications by providing legal protection.
- It promotes economic prosperity of producers.
- It enables seeking legal protection in other WTO member countries.

Who can apply for the registration of a Geographical Indication?

Any association of persons, producers, organisation or authority established by or under the law can apply.

The applicant must represent the interests of the producers.

The application should be in writing in the prescribed form.

The application should be addressed to the Registrar of geographical Indication alongwith prescribed fee.

Who is a registered proprietor of a Geographical Indication?

Any association of persons, producers, organisation or authority established by or under the law can be a registered proprietor. Their name should be entered in the Register of Geographical Indication as registered proprietor for the Geographical Indication applied for.

Who is an authorised user?

A producer of goods can apply for registration as an authorised user, with respect to a registered Geographical indication. He should apply in writing in the prescribed form along with prescribed fee.

Who is a producer in relation to a Geographical Indication?

A producer is a person dealing with three categories of goods,

- **Agricultural Goods** including the production, processing, trading or dealing.
- **Natural Goods** including exploiting, trading or dealing.
- **Handicrafts or Industrial Goods** including making, manufacturing, trading or dealing.

Is registration of a Geographical Indication compulsory?

While registration of a Geographical Indication is not compulsory, it offers better legal protection for action for infringement.

What are the advantages of registering?

- * Registration affords better legal protection to facilitate an action for infringement.
- * The registered proprietor and authorised users can initiate infringement actions.
- * The authorised users can exercise the exclusive right to use the Geographical Indication.

Who can use the registered Geographical Indication?

Only an authorised user has the exclusive rights to use the Geographical Indication in relation to goods in respect of which it is registered.

How long is the registration of Geographical Indication valid? Can it be renewed?

The registration of a Geographical Indication is for a period of ten years.

Yes, renewal is possible for further periods of 10 years each.

If a registered geographical indication is not renewed, it is liable to be removed from the register.

When is a registered Geographical Indication said to be infringed?

- * When unauthorised use indicates or suggests that such goods originate in a geographical area other than the true place of origin of such goods in a manner which misleads the public as to their geographical origins.
- * When use of Geographical Indication results in unfair competition including passing off in respect of registered geographical indication.
- * When the use of another geographical indication results in a false representation to the public that goods originate in a territory in respect of which a geographical indication relates.

Who can initiate an infringement action?

The registered proprietor or authorised users of a registered Geographical Indication can initiate an infringement action.

Can a registered Geographical Indication be assigned, transmitted etc?

No. A Geographical Indication is a public property belonging to the producers of the concerned goods. It shall not be the subject matter of assignment, transmission, licensing, pledge, mortgage or such other agreement. However, when an authorised user dies, his right devolves on his successor in title.

Can a registered Geographical Indication or authorised user be removed from the register?

Yes. The Appellate Board or the Registrar of Geographical Indication has the power to remove the Geographical Indication or an authorised user from the register. The aggrieved person can file an appeal within three months from the date of communication of the order.

How a Geographical Indication differs from a trade mark?

A trade mark is a sign which is used in the course of trade and it distinguishes goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises. Whereas a geographical indication is used to identify goods having special characteristics originating from a definite geographical territory.

THE REGISTRATION PROCESS

In December 1999, Parliament passed the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. This Act seeks to provide for the registration and protection of Geographical Indications relating to goods in India. The Act is administered by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, who is the Registrar of Geographical Indications. The Geographical Indications Registry is located at Chennai.

The Register of Geographical Indication is divided into two parts. Part 'A' consists of particulars relating to registered geographical indications and Part 'B' consists of particulars of the registered authorised users.

The registration process is similar to both for registration of a geographical indication and an authorised user which is illustrated below.

